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WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

LIVELY TIMES **EXPERIENCED** IN SAMOA

Story of the Trouble Between the Rival Kings and Vigorous Action of Admiral Kautz.

SHELLING MATAAFA'S FORCES

Going on Dally by British and American Ships Under Direction of Kautz.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL INSULTED

By the Counter Proclamation That was Issued by German Consul Rose.

APIA, March 24, via San Francisco April 7.-There have been lively times in Samoa during the past few days. The United States and British warships have shelled Mataafa's forces repeated ly and sailors have been landed in Apla to protect property. Numerous casualties have resulted on both sides. Admiral Kautz and the commanders of the British ships are anxiously awaiting advices from their government and in the meantime the shelling proceeds When Admiral Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia, he spent two days in making inquiries and then called meeting of all the consuls and the senfor officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting a proclamation was issued by the American admiral declaring that the so-called provisional government under Mataafa can have no legal status under the Ber-In treaty, and therefore cannot be rec ognized by the consular and naval representatives, and ordering Matanta and his supporters to quietly go to their homes and respect the laws of the Berlin treaty. It was further ordered that returned and the power of the naval force, it was stated would be used against all who disregarded the right of peaceably disposed people. The authority of the chief justice was upheld by the proclamation and the admiral closed by saying that he trusts that there may no occasion to use military power. The proclamation was signed by Admiral Kautz. This proclamation was taken to Mataafa and read to him by Flag Licutenant Miller. It was received in slience, and no answer was made. Matanfa and his chiefs quietly left and went to the western portion of municipality and it seemed as if they

turn to their homes. Consul Rose's Proclamation.

The German consul, however, issued a language, which was distributed among the Mataafans. The proclamation reads as follows: NOTICE TO ALL SAMOANS

were about to obey the comands to re-

By the proclamation of the admiral of the United States, dated March 11, it was made known that the three consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty as well as the three commanders of men of war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the provisional gov-

thirteen chiefs. of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my government.

ernment composed of Mataafa and the

Apia, March 13, 1899. (Signed ROSE.

German Consul General." The immediate result of this act was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the admiral's order, and prevented any food supplies from being brought in to Samoa for the Malieton natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Matnafa's warriors. Forces from the Philadelphia and Porpoise under Lleuts. Brown and Cave were landed to protect the loyal natives. On Tuesday Mataafa having falled to apthe admirproclamation, Flag Lleutenant Miller was sent to deliver an ultimatum. He was not allowed to see the chief, but delivered his message and retired. Every thing looked ugly and British and American blue jackets were landed in Apla to protect the con-

small field pieces were also landed.

Beginning of Hostilities. Hostlitles commenced on Tuesday afternoon when half a dozen Malleton men were taken by the Mataafans, They were taken to headquarters and bound. On Wednesday morning notice was spread that if no answer was received from Matanfa by 1 o'clock the Philadelphia would fire one of her large guns, followed by three one minute guns. Ma-

sulates. Quick firing machines and

taafa sent no answer. He and his chiefs were buoyed up by the German consul's proclamation and vague talk that Germany would support them and was the greatest nation on earth,invincible in war, and that Great Britain and America would never dare to engage Germany in conflict. Signal guns were fired and the foreign populaon of British and Americans were taken on board their respective war heard sailing vessels in the harbor. One r is landed, and at Admiral Kautz's re cuest Captain Sturdee, of the Porpolse assumed command of the combined forces on shore, Flag Lieutenant Mil-

ber, of the Philadelphia, assisting.

and Miss McCoy and Miss Forth, missionaries, volunteered as nurses. whole native population sought pro ection behind the American lines.

Philadelphia Opens Fire.

As soon as the land forces were sta-tioned, the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell into the outskirts of Apla. The Royalist followed with but six inch shells and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and bombarded the village of Valusuba. where large parties of rebels were supposed to be. The church was smashed by a shell and the house of the manager of the German plantation was damaged. The whole of the outskirts of Apla were shelled from the harbor. bout seventy shells being fired before dark when the firing ceased. A shell from the Philadelphia which was sighted for 2,500 yards, unfortunately exploded after it had gone only 1,100 yards. It knocked over an outbuilding on the American consulate and damaged the veranda of the main building. One of the American sailors was wounded in

About dusk the rebels made an attach on the Britishers at the Tivoli hotel. Their fire was returned but it is not known how many were killed. About guard at the Tivoli. Three British saiors were killed and one wounded. The native loss is unknown. At the request from the Philadelphia to the British nsulate and with it some men to work

t. The next day a body of 300 Malletons had their rifles returned to them and rendered good service in clearing the

The rebel vilage of Vaiala was burn ed in order to prevent the close ap proach to the consulate. The German varship Falke attempted to leave por on a secret mission when Admiral Kautz ordered her captain to stay where he was and be ready to afford help to his countrymen. The Falke renained. During Thursday matters mieted. About dusk the Americans fired on a body of Mataafans, but no one was killed.

American Sailor Killed.

Early Friday morning 200 rebels rushd up to within thirty yards of the con sulate. The sailors behaved splendidly and the natives were repulsed. On American sallor was killed and one British saflor was shot in both legs. Major General Cutliffe, of the British army, assisted in directing operations at the There is intense feeling against the Germans here and they are accused of spying and giving information to the rebels. Fighting by night is an entirely new departure in Samoan warfare and everything points to Ger man teaching. One marquett who had been drilling the natives, has been arested. He was sent on board the Falke under pledge of the German commander that he will not be allowed to land. A half caste named Taylor has been ar-Porpoise.

H. J. Moors, an American, is confine to his store under suspicion of being a Mataafa sympathizer. Saturday and Sunday were quiet. The Tivoli hotel has been mined in case it becomes necessary to blow it up, and two German lights from the shore is the signal to shell it. Sunday a body of native foragers came upon a Mataafa crowd, killing eight and vounding twenty of them, when the rebels fled.

The foragers returned laden with booty and bringing the ears of several of their foe. Among the wounded was a nephew of Mataafa and one of the killed was Leleun Muda, 'second in command of Mataafa's forces.

Apia Defenses Strengthened During the past three days there has been no fighting in town. The defenses I therefore make known to you that have been strengthened by the mountthis proclacation is quite false. I am ing of an additional gun and a couple the German consul general, I continue of mines have been laid in case of a rush into town. The Porpoise has daily made a cruise along the coast, bombarding the native villages. Some of them have been destroyed. Captain Sturdes does as little killing in these expeditions as possible. The destruction of houses and boats is his object. The houses of the white residents are being located in the vicinity of a big. being looted in the vicinity of Aple Owing to a defective fuse a shell from the Philadelphia burst a couple a hundred yards from the ship and so verely wounded a loyal native. A

wounded in the face. For several days the German warship Falke persistently kept in the way so a to incommode the fire of the British ships and finally Admiral Kautz compelled her to move inside the harbor entrance, out of the way. Everybody is anxiously awaiting de-

is thought that if Germany acknow edges Tanu as king, that the rebellion will be broken. If not Admiral Kautz will take stronger measures than hith-erto. Her majesty's ship Tauranga ar-

rived to-day.

At present there are on shore 175 men Porpolse and Royalist. The Tauranga has a complement of nearly four hun-dred men and this reinforcement will enable the admiral to take offensive neasures. So far he has been compelled to act on the defensive in his land

ADMIRAL KAUTZ TALKS

bout the Situation - Considered Himself Grossly Insulted by the German Consul's Proclamation.

APIA, Samoa, March 24, Via SAN Press correspondent had an interview with Admiral Kautz yesterday, Ho spoke quite freely on the situation and considers he has been grossly insulted by the German consul general issuing ils counter proclamation. The admiral takes the stand that the Berlin treaty which he is instructed by his government to uphold, does not make any provision whatever for a provisional government. His instructions are to hips. Other nationalities went on carry out the treaty in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular representatives. The admiral is very worth with the German' consul and limer and a ball to the admiral, his officers and the United States minister, where the propose, assumed command of the combined forces on shore, Flag Lieutenant Milbert, of the Philadelphia, assisting.

Surgeons were landed from both ships provision whatever for a provisional

sition. Under the treaty there could be no provisional government and the agreement under which it had been recognized under peculiar and trying circumstances for the protection of life and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had to and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had to stand by the supreme court and he hoped that a plan of action would be decided upon for restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of an armed force.

Agreed with the Admiral. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with the admiral. The German consul having accepted the provisional government could not recede from that position under any circumstances whatever until he had instructions from Berlin. Later on, after the meeting, Rose put his views in writing to the admiral and stated that German warships could only act if German property or life were to be protected against danger or in the case of the supreme court issuing a warrant for arrest against individuals. On no other ground could German warships interfere in Samoa and according to instructions under which he acted there would be no military interference by Germany. miral. The German consul having ac-

would be no military interference by Germany.

He also protested against issue of the proclamation by Admiral Kautz pending instuctions from the treaty powers; also against the return to Apia of the deported Malictans, which was a menace to the peace of Samoa and he reminded the admiral that the Falke had made no promise to help according to the admiral's proclamation. He was afraid that the admiral would do harm by its issue and that aiready people were afraid of the rebels around Apia. The admiral replied that he must be governed in his actions by a continuation of his duty and not by his fears; that in his proclamation he meant exactly what he said and was not speaking flippantly; and what he had proclaimed he would do. The fact that with all his correspondence and protests to the admiral, the German consul did not consider it necessary to forward a copy of his counter proclamation to the admiral had not increased the good feeling between the admiral and consul. Neverbefore by any official had the admiral been treated in such an uncourteous and inculting manner.

WEST VIRGINIA

Is to be the Name of one of the New Armored Cruisers Recently Provided for by Congress WASHINGTON, April 7.-The Pres-

ident to-day named the twelve new warships recently provided by Congress as fellows:

Battleships-Pennsylvania, New Jer-

sey and Georgia.

Armored cruisers — West Virginia,
Nebraska and California.
Cruisers—Denver, Des Moines, Chattanogra, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleve-Petitions by the hundred have been

Petitions by the hundred have been flowing into the white house and navy department ever since the new ships were provided, urging the merits of the various names. The President and Secretary Long enjoyed the good natured rivalry, and in making the final determination consideration was given not only to the urgency of the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country.

"Dennsylvania petitioned through Governor Stone, Senators Quay and Penrose and the entire delegation in the house of representatives. Georgia did not petition the navy department, and it is believed that the choice of a

southern state is due to the desire of the President to compilment those whom he visited on his recent southern trip. Senator Elkins and congressional delegation were most active for West Virginia; Representative Mercer made it his business to besiege the navy department with petitions for Nebraska. The choice of California almost seems to be a personal compilment, without the same effort shown in other states. The same rivalry was shown among the cities, the mayors, city councils, chambers of commerce, etc., joining in the plea. southern state is due to the desire of the

plea.
The battleships Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Georgia are described in the act authorizing them as follows: the act authorizing them as follows:

"Three sea-going coast line battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and
most powerful ordnance for vessels of
their class upon a trial displacement of
about 13,500 tons, to be sheathed and
coppered, and to have the highest practicable speed, and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor
and armament, not exceeding \$3,600,000
each."

The armored cruisers are similarly described, except that they are to cost \$4,000,000 each, and to have a displacement of 12,000 tons.

The cruisers Denver, Cleveland and others are described as "protected cruisers ob about 2,500 tons displacement, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action ,and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$1,141,500 each."

SENATOR ELKINS' EFFORTS

Resulted in West Virginia Being Recognized by the Navy Department. It was largely through the efforts of Senator Elkins that Secretary Long. of he navy department, gave to one of the \$4,000,000 armored cruisers the name of West Virginia. The following telegram was received from the senator last

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7. To the Editor of the Intelligencer. I have succeeded to-day in having Secretary of the Navy Long agree to

name one of our armored culsers West Virginia, in honor of our state, S. B. ELKINS.

The navy department and the West Virginia senators and representatives were besieged with petitions about eighteen months ago, which came from younty commissioners, bearie, of trade eighteen months ago, which came from county commissioners, boards of trade and other organizations throughout the state, asking that West Virginia be given as a name for one of the new war ships, and this doubtless aided in bringing about the action announced to have been taken yesterday by Secretary Long. The Oho county board of commissioners, it will be remembered, first passed resolutions on this subject, and sent a circular letter to other bodies all over the state, asking similar action.

UNUSUAL HONORS

Paid Admiral Sampson and Officer

by the President of Venezuela. CARACAS, Venezuela, April 7.—Th American warships, commanded by Rear Admiral Sampson, have been re-

FATEFUL FIRE **CLAIMS THIRTEEN**

Twelve Persons in one Dwelling Burned to Death While They Slept.

ONE FAMILY IS DESTROYED.

One of the Most Terrible Disasters That has Yet Happened in New York.

NINE PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

Frenzied With Terror Many Leap From the Windows of Fourth Story.

NEW YORK, April 7.-Fire early this morning destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews, at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, and twelve persons sleeping in the house were burned to death. Fire brands carried by the wind were blown into an open vindow in the home of Albert J. Adams. blocks distant, setting fire to the house and causing the death of a servant. All of the thirteen bodies have been recov-

Wallace C. Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Co. Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, wife of the Mrs. Georgiana Boyden, St. John, wife

of Mrs. Andrews' brother. Gamaltel C. St. John, an official of the New York Steam Heating Company,

Orson St. John, aged seven. Wallace St. John, aged three Frederick St. John, aged thirteen

Nellie Boland, servant. Mary Flannagan, servant

Eva Peterson, servant. Kate Downing, servant Maria Roth, servant. Annie Neary, servant. In the Adams fire: Mrs. Mary Laugh-

n, aged fifty years, housekeeper, died rom suffocation and burns. Alice White, a cook, and Jenny Burns. aundress, the only inmates of the

indrews house who escaped, are in the nospital in a serious condition. The list of injured at the Adams fire: Mrs. Isabella Adams, wife of Albert J. Adams, injured in the back, burned,

Nellie Quinn, servant, jumped from bruises.

Evelyn Adams, burns, shock. Minnie Bogue, servant, sprained ankle

and bruises. Jerry Blazin, fireman engine company No. 44, contusions of back

Mary Malloy, leg fractured, shock. William Stevenson, bruises and con usions.

Caused by Explosion Whether the fire started from an ex-ologion of a lamp or of gas has not yet en determined, but when it was first flames seemed to burst from all parts of

the house at once.
Policeman McKnight was at Fifth venue and Sixty-sixth street when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in Slxty-seventh street. He ran with all haste to the spot and found

amily of the Rothschilds in the adfolning house, No. 4, he sent in an When the firemen arrived they went through the Rothschild house and anaged to get in the rear rooms of the third floor of the Andrews home, where hey found Mrs. St. John and her threeyear-old son, Wallace, unconscious on

he floor and their clothes almost burned off. They were quickly taken into the Rothschild house, Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms.

The firemen made repeated efforts to get to the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building if saturated with oil could hardly have burned more flercely. Like most large New York dwellings, it was ligh and narrow and encased on two sides by solid brick walls and the effect was like a great chimney. The flames roared and crackled and shot into the ir a distance of a hundred feet or more. throwing a great flery spray over the oofs of the surrounding houses.

Crazed With Terror.

ime to save themselves were fruitless and aside from Mrs. St. John, the only other perosns who got out of the house alive were the two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared it the upper windows stricken with terror and heedless of the cry of the firemen that they would raise ladders and save them, jumped.

Jennie Burns leaped out first. turned over and over and fell almost diectly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places. The other voman when she saw the fate of her riend, hesitated a moment, then as the moke thickened she, too, jumped. She fell upon a rear extension of the building and was picked unconscious and everely injured.

While the fire in Andrews house raging, great clouds of sparks were carried with the wind and a brand flew into

window is thought to have been Mar; Laughlin, for her dead body was found later. Tightly clasped in her arms was the family pet dog.

When the Adams house caught fire a umber of the policemen and firemen gained an entrance and got the Adams family out without serious injury. The servants were frantic in their efforts to escape and Mary Malloy and Minnie Bogus jumped from the rear of the fourth floor to the extension from which they were taken down.

A Thrilling Rescue Nellie Quinn was cut off in the fourth floor and appearing at a front window put her hand over her eyes and jumped as she thought, to the ground, but in stead landed on the roof of the bow window one story below and lay there

Policemen Louis C. Wagner, McInerney and Hillman saw the woman's peril and running into the house at No. 5 went to the fourth floor. Wagner wa held by the heels and made a thrilling escue of the woman.

The firemen managed to confine the fire in this house to the third and fourth

About 6 o'clock the firemen had sufficlent mastery over the fire to permit of a search of the Andrews house. They found the bodies of the two remaining St. John children and the bodies of what are thought to be the two servants Marie Roth and Kate Downing. At 11:15 o'clock the firemen found Mr

Andrews' body. It was badly burned and parts of the legs were missing. At 3 o'clock the workers in the debris

ound a body which was identified later by a dentist as that of Mrs. Andrews. At various other times before 5 o'clock he workers found the charred remains f four more persons, probably the servants. Two of them were identified as the bodies of Eva Peterson and Marie Roth.

o'clock this afternoon over the Penn-sylvania railroad. He went at once to his home perfectly ignorant of the reasons which caused the sudden summons for him to New York, and when he saw the ruins of his house and was told of the horrible fate of his wife and three children, he bore up manfully, though it was apparent that he had to summon all his strength of will to do it. It is expected that Mr. St. John will take the bodies of his wife and children and those of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews to Willoughby, Ohio, to-morrow, for in-

Well Known in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.-Wallace C. Andrews and his family were well known in this city, having for years lived in Willoughby, a suburb, where they had a beautiful summer residence. Mrs. Andrews was a daughter of the late Dr. Orson St. John, of Wil-

oughby, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Andrews' sister-In-law, was an accomplished musician and composer and was a young and handsome woman.

JURY OBTAINED

Which is to Decide the Fate of Annie E. George, Accused of the Murder of George D. Saxton, of Canton,

CANTON, O., April 7 .- The jury which s to decide the fate of Mrs. Annie E. D. Saxton, was completed at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and before court adjourned, Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene had stated to the twelve men who had qualified an outline of what he expects the witnesses for the state

prove.

Briefly summarized this is, that on
the evening of the tragedy and shortly
before it occurred, Saxton rode to the
Althouse house on a bleyele and Mrs.
George about the same time went to a
point near there on a street car. The with all haste to the spot and found tongues of fire leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews house and half way across the street.

He tried to break in the door and arouse the inmates of the house, but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer than to arouse the views of the dock and walked away; there was a cry as if for help. She returned and fired two more shots, then leaned over the prostrate body, found him dying and disappeared in the darkness.

He claims Mrs. George's fingers were blackened with buyond reverse where

He claims Mrs. George's fingers were blackened with burned powder when arrested and that she had not only threatened to kill Saxton but had long planned how to do it and that she had outlined her plans to another party. He also says that he cares not what relations are shown to have existed between the two, that they were not such as to have justified the crime on the evening of October 6, 1898. In connection with these relations, he referred to the acused as an adventuress pure and the acused as an adventuress pu

Mr. Welty intimated that the statement for the defense would be some-what lengthy and it was deferred until

Broke the Will.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 7.-By

verdict rendered in the circuit court here to-day the will of Brigham Ward,a wealthy merchant, who died here sev-eral years ago, was broken. Ward let an estate valued at \$30,000, to be divided an estate valued at \$30,000, to be divided between the Kanawha Presbyterian church and the City hospital, the latter to receive two-thirds. He left no direct heirs, but relations living in Massachusetts instituted proceedings to have the will annuled on the grounds that Ward was not sane, at the time he made it, which was during his last filness. The trial lasted several weeks, and was participated in by nearly all the prominent legal firms in the city.

Charleston Chips.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 7.-The capitol annex site commission met here gain to-day to adopt plans and speciagain to-day to adopt plans and speci-fications for the proposed structure. The plans submitted by Harrison Albright, of this city, were adopted, four other plans were submitted. Colonel R. E. Fast, of Morgantown, was to-day appointed commander of Cadets at the state university, with the rank of colonel on the governor's staff. He has been acting commander for some time.

Feared Insanity.
PITTSBURGH, April 7.—Fearful lest

he should go insane from pain, and ap-prehensive of being imprisoned in a nadhouse, James E. Davis to-day sent bullet crashing into his brain, ending ried with the wind and a brand flew into an open upper window of the home of Albert H. Adams.

It caught in a curtain and instantly the room was ablaze. A servant at the state of the floor of the room.

FAILURE RECORD FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR

No Other Year in Twenty-four Except two Show as Small

AND AS SMALL LIABILITIES.

Average Defaulted Liabilities Per Firm in Business \$22. 19 Best Record Yet Made.

EFFECT OF FAMINE IN IRON

Causes Haste to Start Forty Eight Additional Furnaces --- Other Industries are Prosperous

NEW YORK, April 7.-R. G. Dun & 'o.'s weekly review of trade will say

Failures in the first quarter of 1899 ere 2,772 against 3,687 last year and the labilities \$27,152,031 against \$32,946,565, a ecrease of 17.6 per cent. Geographical spects make the return peculiar, with slight increase of defaults in New England, an increase of 13 per cent in he southeast and 20 per cent in the central states. There was a decrease of early 40 per cent in the Pacific and southwestern states, 41 per cent in vestern states and 48 per cent in midile states. No other year of the twen ty-four covered by Dun's quarterly reports has shown as small failures durng its first quarter excepting 1880 and 1881, and no other except 1880 and 1886 as small liabilities per failure. The average of defaulted liabilities per firm in business only \$22.19 is smaller than in the first quarter of any year except 1880 and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through clearing iouses only \$1 12 per \$1,000 is also the

owest for the quarter except in 1880. Famine in Iron. The famine in iron caused by urgent emand far exceeding present supply not only continues, but has caused haste o start forty-eight additional furnaces with an output estimated at 39,972 tons weekly, of which the Bulletin of the Iron Association has given a list. These are expected to increase production this menth and yet more in May and June and some weakness has been attributed to the prospect. But the price of grey Pittsburgh without change in other

quotations. The demand for products is still enormous, contracts for the East river bridge covering 17,000 tons acid open hearth steel, have been placed at Pittsburgh and one covering 6,000 tons for a Newark building besides one in Philadelphia for 3,000 tons ship plates.

With many bridge and other works and n pipes new business is so great that it forces farther advance in prices while parties are trying to consolidate. The Republic Iron & Steel Company will be the combination of western bar mills and the Hoop and Cotton Tie Associa-

tion will soon be completed.

Boot and Shoe Trade. In the boot and shoe industry progres eems to have been caused by firmness of manufacturers who notified customers that options for boots and shoes not accepted before April would be withdrawn. A great number of orders followed, it is said, and April begins with the largest shipments for that week in any year, 98,734 cases, making the total for the year larger than in any year

Manufacturers who bought leather at low prices months ago have comfortable margins, but those who buy at the higher prices lately quoted, are seeking an advance which, as before, jobbers generally refuse.

The market for copper is stronger at 18 cents for lake and while domestic consumption is heavy, the increase of 4,100 tons in European supply in March

s not considered encouraging. Woolen Manufactures.

The woolen manufacture does not yet appear to have gained by recent conolidations or proposals, but goods o the finer grades are steady in price with moderate orders, while medium and lov grade goods tend in buyers favor. The demand for a few kinds has covered the season, but makers of the large majority are yet in need of orders. Sales of wool have but slightly increased, though more inquiry is reported with a better demand for some grades of goods. The cotton mills have enjoyed a fine well, but strikes have now closed sev eral large mills about Providence and Norwich, growing out of the recent addoes not effect the full restoration promsed. Meanwhile cotton has been weak er with better receipts in March and oorer foreign demand.

Grain Market. Wheat has been fluctuating without nuch visible reason, rumors being wildly contradictory as usual at this season and commanding not much more confi-dence than usual. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week, flour in have been 2,074,769 bushels, against 2,240,172 last year, and in spite seed last year's. The prospect for connot improved within the past ten days. Failures for the week have been in the United States against 232 last year and 17 in Canada against 32 last

Short Cabinet Meeting WASHINGTON, April 7.-The cabinet was in session only an hour to-day. The method of making the payment of \$20,-

000,000 to Spain was talked over and although no conclusion was reached it is expected that the transfer will be made by a draft on the treasury to be delivered to any representative whom the Spanish government may designate. The situation in the Philippines was also discussed and a telegram was read to the effect that Aguinaldo was reorganizing his army north of his late capital. The confidence of the government, however, in the ability of General Oits forces to successfully meet the situation is not in the least disturbed.

THE STRIKE DDCLARED.

This Action the Wheeling Railway Company's Employes Declare Was Forced Upon Them-President Mahon Coming to Wheeling Nex

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the oper-

itors and conductors employed on the Wheeling, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry lines of the Wheeling Railway Company, eights in number, in session at Bischoff's hall, corner of Fortythird and Jacob streets, South Side, de clared a strike, which becomes effective this morning. To an Intelligencer re-porter who called at the hall shortly before 3 o'clock, it was stated that this action was forced upon the men by the company bringing in outside men to operate its cars and by the failure of the officials to reply to their request for the restoration of the scale of wages in ef-

restoration of the scale of wages in effect previous to 1893.

Chairman Dilworth, of the Amalgamation of Street Car Workers, who takes charge of the strike, stated that the mational organization would support the men in their position, and that President Mahon and other officers would probably be here in a few days to co-operate with him in the conduct of the strike, He said the strike is a struggle for a living wage, and he believed public sentiment would be with the men. The men, he said, had decided to conduct their struggle in a lawful manner at all stages, and no lawlessness would be encouraged; the men would not interfere with the operation of the road by the company.

Efforts were made to secure interviews with Vice President Peterson and Secretary Shirley, after the strike was declared this morning, but they could not be seen—or rather could not be got to the telephone.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the executive committee of the union waited on Vice President B. W. Peterson, at the Dollar Savings bank, and asked for his reply to the demands of the men for the restoration of the wage scale to the twenty cent rate that was in force before the first reduction was made in 1893. Mr. Peterson replied, stating that he was busy at that time, but that he would probably be able to give the men a definite reply later in the afternoon.

The committee again called on Mr. Peterson at 4:15 o'clock, when he stated that he had been in conference with President T. H. Conderman, who is in Philadelphia, over the long distance telephone, but that they had not yet come to a conclusion, and for that reason he could not give the men an answer. He added that he might be in a position later in the day to communicate with the committee. Up to midnight the committee had not heard from Mr. Peterson.

The men were surprised to learn late

The men were surprised to learn late The men were surprised to learn late in the afternoon that the Wheeling company was making preparations for the strike in advance of its being declared. About 4 o'clock a number of operators and conductors reached the city from the west, Chicago, it was stated, and were the by an official of the road. Another batch of street car men reached Bellaire in the afternoon. Last with the ways takens at the men reached Bellaire in the afternoon.

Last night they were taken to the
company's barns, at Forty-eighth and
Jacob streets, where the company made
preparations for lodging and boarding
them. It is said about forty men have
been secured by the company, enough
to operate twenty cars. Up to the present time about eighty operators and
conductors have been employed by this
company.

Shortly after midnight, the operators and conductors went into session at Bischoff's hall, corner of Forty-third and Jacob streets, South Side, to discuss the situation. With them met Mr. Dilworth, of Detroit, the chairman of the executive board of the Amalgamation of Street Car Workers. Before the meeting the session of the se ing it was stated by some of the me that the only outcome possible was the declaration of a strike to become ef-fective this morning.

fective this morning.

The old men stated they had made arrangements to inaugurate an omnibus and wagon service to-day, which they say will be continued so long as the strike is on. These vehicles will be run early in the morning for the convenience of the mill men throughout the city, who in fact, requested that he city, who, in fact, requested that such an arrangement be made,

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Several Cases Were Considered by

Yesterday, in the United States court, Judge Jackson on the bench, several cases were considered. An order was entered, removing the case of the United States Glass Company vs. the West Virginia Flint Bottle Company to Parkersburg for hearing at the next term. In the Fidelity & Trust Company case, the motion to remand to the state courts was overruled.

In the matter of the petition of Morgan in the case of the Commercial National Bank, of Detroit, vs. the Buchhannon Elver Lumber Company, there was an order appointing M. D. Post, of Wheeling, to sell a piece of land about 160 acres, from the door of the court house in Buckhannon. Yesterday, in the United States court

In the Criminal Court. Yesterday, in the criminal court, Judge Hugus on the bench, in the case of the

Stite vs. Henry Belmont; the defendint was called and came not, whereuon his bond was declared forfeit-State vs. Joe Tregolia; bond renewed

state, vs. Frank Johnson, the motion for a new trial, which was argued and

for defendant's appearance at the next term of court. Cotton Operatives' Strike. PHOVIDENCE, R. I. April 7,-About ,000 cotton mill operatives are idle as the result of the many strikes in this state and more than 7,000 looms in the Pawtuxent Valley, 6,000 of them in the mills owned by Robert Knight, are not in operation. The latest recruits to the strillers ranks are the employes of the Nathk mills. It is expected that the Poniac weavers also will join the

A Memento of the War. CIEVELAND, O., April 7 .- A big gun takm from the Spanish warship Viz-Baltmore & Ohio road and attracted much attention. The gun will be mounted and placed in one of the city

parks. It is seventeen feet long, with a

five inch bore, and weighs 9,300 pounds.

LITTLE DOING IN PHILIPPINES AT PRESENT

General MacArthur's Operations

Consist, Temporarily, in Daily Reconnoissances

HE IS THUS KEEPING IN TOUCH With the Rebels and Ascertaining Their Movements --- Bom -

bardment of Sual. ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REQUEST

For Engineering Supplies-Some English Advice Gratue itously Given-

MANILA, April 7, 4:50-p. m.-General MacArthur's operations consist temporarily in daffy reconnoissances in various directions for the purpose of keeping in touch with the robels and ascertaining their movements.

The Fourth cavalry and two gum were out all the morning in the direction of Bairasoaon, a little north of Ma-

In the meantime the dredgers ar busy clearing the channel of the Rio Grande to Pamapmgna. The United States double turreted monitor Monadnock is patrolling the bay in the vicinity of Bakoor, keeping the rebels in motion and dropping occasional shells among them in response to their musketry fire. Sual, reported to have been bombard-ed by the Baltimore, is merely a suburb of Dagupan, which as cabled exclusively to the Asociated Press on Thursday morning last, was bombarded by the United States cruiser Charleston

last Saturday because one of her boats was fired upon and an officer wounded while in shore, making soundings. Admiral Dewey's Request. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Admiral Dewey has cabled the navy department asking that six months engineering supasking that six months engineering sup-plies be sent to him at Manila. The de-partment will probably use the Buffalo, now on her way to New York, for the carriage of these stores. The admiral's request is an indication of his belief that it will not be possible to materially diminish the American fleet in the Phil-ippines in the near future.

ippines in the near future.

Some British Advice. LONDON, April 7,-The Spectator, extone of the proclamation issued by the Schurman commission to the Filipinos, congratulates the American state department on "its fortune in having at its head such a man as Mr. Hay, a really great public servant and one who knows what statesmanship means."

Proceeding to discuss the proclamation it save:

t says:
"The whole proclamation shows that

"The whole proclamation shows that the proposed government will be on the lines Great Britain had adopted in India and Egypt for the good of the inhabitants and the true interests of the Islands not merely an exploitation of the colonies to further the selfish interests of the United States."

The Spectator urgos America to appoint only a moderate number of whites to administer the islands, but to give them all the important poets with large salaries, adopting Baron Cremer's principle in Egypt, so as to have "American heads and Filipino hands."

General Montenegro Dead.

NEW YORK, April 7 .- The Journal's orrespondent at Manila cables to-day that pacificos who have returned within the American lines report the death of General Montenegro, who was regarded as next to Aguinaldo the most influen-as next to Aguinaldo the Filipino leaders. The report is credited at Manilo where it is believed General Montenegro fell defending Malolos.

INTER NORMAL CONTEST

To be Held at Parkersburg - Fairmont's Representative.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 7.—The nembers of the normal school societies are looking forward to the inter-normal cntest, which will take place at Parcntest, which will take place at Parkersburg to-morrow evening, April 8.
The preliminary contest, for the purpose of choosing a representative for
the inter-normal contest, was held in
normal auditorium. There were four
contestants, Messrs. George L. Rose,
Cylde Hill, Valentine Tustin and Tusca.
Morris, The young gentlemen acquitted
themselves very creditably.
The judges selected for the evening
were Mrs. George DeBolt and Rev. Herring of Fairmont, and Mr. E. G. Smith.

of Clarksburg, who gave the decision in favor of Mr. Morris. There will be a number accompanying Mr. Morris to Parkesburg.

Jefferson County Grand Jury.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohlo, April 7 .-The Jefferson county grand jury made The Jefferson county grand jury made its returns to-day, and twenty-nine true bills were found. Among them was one against Lewis Marsland, of Pittsburgh, for shooting with intent to kill or wound. No bills were found against Charles Emerson and A. G. Parsons, of Wheeling, who accompanied Marsland when they went to the wrong house on Church street.

Destroying Spoiled Beef. HAVANA, April 7, 9:50 a. m .- The

Regla warehouse beef destroyed by Major J. C. Mulliken, of the subsistence department, and the beef which will have to be destroyed formed part of the have to be destroyed formed pair of the old Porto Rico consignment. Chief Commissary A. L. Smith's instructions from the acting commissary general permit him to destroy small quantities of spoiled beef without action on the part of the board of surveys, but large quantities of spoiled meat are to take the usual course.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio-Fair Saturday, and probably Sunday; warmer Sunday; diminishing and northwesterly winds. Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: